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## Philippines

### Grain and Feed

### Grains Annual - 2006

### 2006

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**Report Highlights:**

Changing food consumption patterns as a result of increasing consumer and food prices will cause demand to shift away from milling wheat and food corn to rice through MY06/07. As a result, rice imports will be significant in the next two years while overall MY05/06 wheat and corn imports are expected to decline from the previous year's levels. For MY06/07, wheat imports are expected to increase slightly as a result of the GRP's denial of a duty-free corn importation by feedmillers while corn imports are expected to decline from the previous year's level.

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Includes PSD Changes: Yes  
Includes Trade Matrix: No  
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[RP]

## Executive Summary

Philippine rice production is expected to post modest growth through MY06/07 as the GRP pursues rice self-sufficiency through increased use of hybrid rice seeds, better irrigation and adequate and timely funding. Corn output, however, is likely to stay flat in MY06/07 compared to the MY05/06 level due to the erratic price behavior of feed corn and weak consumer demand for meat as a result of increasing food and oil prices, new and increased taxes, and the slowdown of the overall Philippine economy.

Rising consumer prices will result in a surge in rice consumption in MY05/06 through MY06/07 due to decrease in demand for meats and vegetables and other food grains, including wheat and corn. The increase in rice consumption will be encouraged by the GRP's policy of maintaining current rice prices in the face of increasing food prices. The government's intervention will, however, lead to significant losses for the National Food Authority (NFA), which is already saddled with debt. As a result, structural changes of the agency are likely in the near future. No significant growth in food corn and milling wheat consumption is expected through MY06/07 because of increasing production costs and the shift in the Filipino's food consumption pattern.

Feed demand in MY05/06 is likely to grow slightly from the previous year's level due to adequate local corn production. Demand would have been higher had some livestock and poultry raisers not cut back on production levels in late 2005 after excessive rains damaged the fourth quarter corn crop. Despite this, feed wheat use is still estimated to decline while feed corn use is expected to increase modestly during the period. The following market year, however, a reversal is expected with feed wheat consumption expected to recover and increase slightly from the MY05/06 level, while corn feed consumption is predicted to slightly decline. Overall feed consumption in MY07 is still expected to decline marginally from the MY05/06 level.

Overall corn imports will decline in MY05/06 from the previous year's level due to very good production in the first half of the period as well as the GRP's denial of a petition from the local feed manufacturers to import duty free corn, based on rising domestic corn prices. Corn imports in MY06/07 are expected to decline from the MY05/06 level because of this. Like corn imports, MY05/06 wheat imports are likely to decline slightly from the previous year's level due to weak consumer demand and the ensuing shift to rice consumption.

Considerable rice imports are expected in the next two years in view of increasing demand for rice and the GRP's policy of making available cheap and affordable rice to the public. Imports are expected to strengthen rice inventories in preparation for national and local elections scheduled in May 2007. The majority of rice imports through MY06/07 are likely to originate from Vietnam and Thailand.

## Production

According to preliminary data from the Philippine Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (DA-BAS), Philippine rice and corn harvests in 2005 reached 14.6 MMT and 5.3 MMT, respectively. Rice production last year increased marginally (0.7 percent) while corn output declined (2.9 percent) from the previous calendar year's level. Weather-related concerns affected grain output in 2005. Although the DA has yet to issue a production forecast for 2006, Post expects Philippine rice production in MY06/07 to increase slightly from the previous year's level due to increased hybrid rice use.

To attain rice self-sufficiency (see POLICY), an estimated 500,000 hectares hybrid rice area is needed. Last year, hybrid rice planted area is estimated to have reached 365,000 hectares, up from roughly 230,000 hectares in 2004. Hybrid rice seed use would have been higher, however, had it not been for a serious GRP budget deficit, which constrained the extension of hybrid rice subsidy. The DA has been subsidizing about half the cost of hybrid rice seeds estimated at P1,200 (\$22.64) per hectare. The high cost of hybrid rice seeds is a major reason for the relatively slow adoption rate of farmer-cooperators under the DA's hybrid rice program.

Corn production in MY05/06, on the other hand, was pared down slightly as a result of damages inflicted by a dry spell in the first half of 2005. The DA had earlier set an original target of 5.7 MMT - 5.8 MMT, but reduced this to 5.5 MMT. Excessive rains in the second semester of 2005, however, further reduced corn output. Although more favorable weather conditions are predicted through MY06/07, Post expects corn output during the period to remain flat compared to the MY05/06 level. Weak food and feed demand as well as rising production costs are expected to negate any significant production gains in corn. While the new DA leadership has expressed desire in increasing white corn production in order to reduce rice imports, corn farmers receive less or no GRP assistance in terms of price and seed subsidies. The erratic prices of white corn, likewise, posed as obstacles to any corn production gains during the period (see CONSUMPTION).

Paddy rice prices were generally stable in 2005, albeit slightly higher than the average 2004 level. The average paddy rice price during the period (P10.82/kg. or \$0.20/kg.) was also slightly higher than the NFA paddy rice-buying price inclusive of farmer's incentives (P10.50 or \$0.19/kg.). The higher buying price infers that farmers were selling more to traders.

<b>Prices Table</b>			
<b>Country</b>	Philippines		
<b>Commodity</b>	Rice, Paddy		
Prices in	Peso	per uom	Kg.
Year	2004	2005	% Change
Jan	8.34	10.02	20%
Feb	8.63	10.25	19%
Mar	8.94	10.59	18%
Apr	9.55	11.21	17%
May	9.86	11.37	15%
Jun	10.55	11.63	10%
Jul	9.86	11.72	19%
Aug	9.21	11.68	27%
Sep	8.38	10.93	30%
Oct	8.64	10.22	18%
Nov	8.93	10.05	13%
Dec	9.19	10.16	11%
Exchange Rate	52.64	Local Currency/US \$	
Date of Quote	1/25/2006	MM/DD/YYYY	

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics

Despite the lower-than-expected production in MY05/06, yellow corn farmgate prices last year were generally lower compared to their 2004 levels. Corn prices, however, are expected to increase shortly in view of the GRP's decision disallowing local feedmillers from importing corn duty-free (see TRADE).

<b>Prices Table (Farmgate)</b>			
<b>Country</b>	Philippines		
<b>Commodity</b>	Yellow Corn		
<b>Prices in</b>	Peso	per uom	Kg.
<b>Year</b>	2004	2005	% Change
Jan	8.96	7.67	-14%
Feb	9.19	7.20	-22%
Mar	8.52	7.61	-11%
Apr	9.30	8.05	-13%
May	9.57	8.09	-15%
Jun	9.61	8.00	-17%
Jul	8.22	7.87	-4%
Aug	8.47	7.66	-10%
Sep	7.99	7.16	-10%
Oct	7.62	7.25	-5%
Nov	7.02	7.61	8%
Dec	7.26	8.17	13%
<b>Exchange Rate</b>	52.64	Local Currency/US \$	
<b>Date of Quote</b>	1/25/2006	MM/DD/YYYY	

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics

There continues to be no known commercial production of wheat in the Philippines.

## Consumption

The GRP recently announced that GDP grew 5.1 percent in 2005, slower than the GRP's official target of 5.3 to 6.3 percent last year, due to weak farm output and slow export demand. Philippine GNP, however, rose by 5.7 percent last year, buoyed by remittances from overseas workers, although still slower than the 6.2 percent GNP growth in 2004. Surprisingly, the significant increase in overseas remittances (which have fueled personal consumption in recent years) did not boost personal consumption to expected levels. The weak growth in consumption spending has been attributed by many to the prevailing political uncertainty in the country. Average inflation was in the 7.7 to 7.9 percent range in 2005 and is projected at 8.0 to 8.5 percent this year. This year's GDP growth target is between 5.7 to 6.3 percent, lower than the previous GRP estimate of 6.3 to 7.3 percent. Some private analysts, however, predict a flat 2006 Philippine GDP growth rate compared to the previous year's level.

Rising consumer and oil prices as well as the imposition of new and additional taxes, are expected to produce shifts in the food consumption pattern of the average Filipino. Rice consumption in MY05/06 is likely to surge as consumers shift away from the more expensive meat and vegetable diets, as well as wheat and corn, to more rice. While other food prices

have been increasing, the GRP has maintained rice prices at their current level (P18/kg.). No less than President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo in September 2005 announced that keeping rice affordable would be the main focus of the GRP in its effort to keep the prices of basic goods stable and within affordable levels.

<b>Prices Table</b>			
<b>Country</b>	Philippines		
<b>Commodity</b>	Rice, Milled		
Prices in	Peso	per uom	Kg.
Year	2004	2005	% Change
Jan	20.04	21.51	7%
Feb	20.06	21.56	7%
Mar	20.46	21.83	7%
Apr	20.71	22.62	9%
May	20.90	23.14	11%
Jun	21.17	23.27	10%
Jul	21.75	23.60	9%
Aug	22.02	23.91	9%
Sep	21.82	23.62	8%
Oct	21.24	23.27	10%
Nov	21.07	23.12	10%
Dec	21.23	23.11	9%
Exchange Rate	52.64	Local Currency/US\$	
Date of Quote	1/25/2006	MM/DD/YYYY	

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics

The rice prices from the BAS in the above Table are higher than NFA's selling price, indicating that traders have been dominating the rice market. Last year, there were unconfirmed reports that NFA rice was possibly being diverted, repacked and sold to unauthorized rice dealers who then sell it at higher prices. The GRP has ordered an investigation on this although no findings have yet been released. Despite the possible diversion, and the higher-than-NFA rice selling prices, rice consumption is still expected to grow through MY06/07.

Maintaining the NFA's selling price at the same level will enhance the increase in rice consumption. The NFA reports that annual per capita rice consumption now stands at 130 kgs., up from the 115 kgs. annual per capita estimate last year. The NFA's national daily rice consumption estimates were likewise revised upwards to 30,000 MT per day, compared to the previous year's estimate of 29,000 MT daily national requirement. The upward adjustment made in rice consumption in MY05/06 approximates the higher consumption level inclusive of other losses. Keeping the NFA's selling price at the same level, however, has also resulted in significant financial losses for the NFA (see POLICY).

Overall wheat consumption, on the other hand, was pared down slightly in MY05/06 with both food and feed wheat marginally declining from their previous year's levels. The Philippine flour milling industry (with an estimated aggregate annual milling capacity of about 4MMT) continues to operate at about half of its capacity. The increasing raw material and freight costs, as well as the increasing competition from flour exporting countries are main concerns of the industry (see TRADE). Recently, local bakeries complained that the

increasing input costs including prices of sugar were making their products more expensive. Compounding the situation was the recent increase in the expanded value added tax (refer to RP6005) that covers processed foods including bakery products. Food wheat consumption in MY06/07 is expected to remain flat compared to the MY05/06 level due to the rising food prices and the predicted decline in the average Filipino's purchasing capacity.

Local feedmillers, on the other hand, have an estimated aggregate rated capacity per 8-hour shift of about 70,000 MT of animal feeds. Their annual feed output, however, have been fairly flat (estimated at 100-110 million 50kg. -bags) in recent years. Weak consumer demand for livestock and poultry meats, increasing freight, and raw material costs are major concerns to the industry as well. Industry consolidation has been a recent, but ongoing trend. Both feed and flour millers also complain about the increase in GRP inspection fees and other taxes (Motor Vehicle Users Charge in selected expressways, Bureau of Plant Industry inspection fees, local government taxes, etc.) that further increase production costs. With consumer spending likely to remain tight in the next two years, overall wheat consumption is expected to stay fairly flat through MY06/07.

For corn, good production in MY05/06 is expected to result in increased food and feed corn use compared to the previous year's level. White corn, which is milled into grits and is consumed as a staple in some parts of Southern Philippines, is also a raw material for the production of corn oil, cornstarch, corn flour and other industrial products. The competing uses of white corn, has resulted in very volatile white corn prices. Late last year, a kilo of white corn grits reportedly reached P24, higher than the prevailing price of a kilo of milled rice at that time. Because of this, food corn consumption in MY06/07 is expected to decline slightly from the MY05/06 level.

Wholesale yellow corn prices in 2005 were generally lower than the previous year's level due to adequate supply as a result of good local production. Although excessive rains in the second semester of last year damaged the last quarter crop in major corn producing areas in Luzon island, it did not cause much worry for the DA. The DA noted that feed demand had weakened as hog and poultry raisers had depopulated their farms as a result of rising prices of production inputs. Feed corn demand is expected to slightly decline in MY06/07 due to a projected decline in overall corn supply as well quality issues regarding domestically produced corn during the period (see STOCKS).

<b>Prices Table (Wholesale)</b>			
<b>Country</b>	Philippines		
<b>Commodity</b>	Yellow Corn		
<b>Prices in</b>	Peso	per uom	Kg.
<b>Year</b>	2004	2005	% Change
Jan	9.27	9.98	8%
Feb	9.94	9.17	-8%
Mar	10.5	9.93	-5%
Apr	10.21	9.95	-3%
May	10.59	9.70	-8%
Jun	10.86	9.68	-11%
Jul	10.91	9.71	-11%
Aug	10.59	9.04	-15%
Sep	9.89	8.79	-11%
Oct	9.84	8.74	-11%

Nov	9.58	9.32	-3%
Dec	9.67	10.03	4%
Exchange Rate	52.64	Local Currency/US \$	
Date of Quote	1/25/2006	MM/DD/YYYY	

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics

## Stocks

Rice ending inventories in MY05/06 were adjusted downwards as higher-than-expected rice consumption during the year eroded existing rice stocks. Reinforced mainly by imports, stocks are expected to increase in MY06/07 as the GRP ensures adequate rice supply during national (Congressional) and local elections scheduled in May 2007. As mentioned in previous reports, elections have traditionally been times where campaign spending is expected to raise food consumption levels including rice.

Corn stocks in MY05/06 are also expected to decline from their previous year's level due to downward adjustments made to production during the period. Corn stocks are usually not of good quality due to the inadequate postharvest facilities such as drying and storage. Moisture content issues, as well as aflatoxin contamination are the quality problems associated with Philippine corn that make it unacceptable to animal feed manufacturers. As a result, corn inventories in MY06/07 are expected to remain flat compared to the previous year although a considerable portion of ending stocks during the period is likely to be lost to spoilage. In response, the DA reportedly intends to encourage farmers to make available inferior-quality corn to big corn traders that are currently exploring the possibility of putting up an ethanol facility. The DA notes that such a facility would encourage more production and less waste. Uncertainty over the general agribusiness climate, however, makes this prospect unlikely in the next 2 –3 years.

For wheat, ending stocks are expected to be modestly lower in MY05/06, compared to the earlier year on account of depressed overall wheat demand during the period. This stock level will likely be maintained through MY06/07 as overall corn supply is expected to decline during the period.

## Trade

Although downward adjustments were made to rice imports in MY05/06, Philippine rice imports will continue to be significant in the next two years due to the rising food demand of the increasing Philippine population. Thailand's decision last year to temporarily suspend rice exports to secure its domestic requirements, as well as China's renewed entry into the rice market, however, reinforces the need for the Philippines to produce more to achieve food security goals. This policy direction is strengthened by the fact that increasing world market rice prices and freight costs have negated the Peso's recent gains relative to the \$US. Vietnam is expected to dominate Philippine rice imports through MY06/07.

A \$20 million P.L. 480 Title I Agreement involving an estimated 48,200 MT of rice was approved in FY2005 for delivery in early 2006. In addition, a \$2.0 million Food for Progress grant involving approximately 9,300 MT of wheat was also awarded to the GRP during the same fiscal year. For FY2006, Post is currently negotiating another \$20 million P.L. 480 Title I Agreement involving an estimated 69,000 MT of rice. Food aid programs involving rice

traditionally have avoided delivery periods that coincide with the local main rice harvest, the fourth quarter of the calendar year.

Regarding the WTO-request of the Philippines for an extension of quantitative restrictions (QR) on rice imports (refer to RP5005), nine countries (Thailand, Pakistan, Egypt, China, Argentina, the United States, Canada, Australia and India) actually provisionally accepted the GRP extension. According to NFA contacts, discussions with Thailand and the U.S. are to be concluded soon with minor notification-language adjustments. India, responded late and its negotiations with the GRP are likely to be resolved soon in Geneva.

Corn imports in MY05/06, on the other hand, are expected to decline modestly through MY06/07 due to weak overall demand as well as existing high corn tariffs. Local feedmillers late last year petitioned the DA for a 150,000 MT duty free corn importation in view of an expected production shortfall as a result of excessive rains in the fourth quarter of last year. Local feedmillers prefer to import corn because of the unstable supply and quality of local corn resulting in erratic price behavior. The DA, however, turned down the request, fearing that it would deprive the GRP much needed revenues. The Inter-Agency Committee on Rice and Corn, the body which determines of rice and corn to be imported, reportedly asked the feed millers to first tap the minimum access volume (MAV) allocated for corn. Corn imports covered by the MAV last year (212,119 MT) are subject to a 35 percent tariff while out-of-quota tariffs are at 50 percent. For 2006, the corn allocation under the MAV is about 217,000 MT subject to the same in- and out-quota tariffs. Corn imports during the year are likely to originate from the U.S., China and Argentina. Despite good production, no dramatic improvement is predicted in U.S. market share through MY06/07 as the high corn tariffs discourage imports.

Overall wheat imports in MY05/06 were revised downwards on account of lower than expected milling and feedwheat demand during the year. Despite the expected decline from the previous year's level, the U.S. market share is expected to strengthen on account of the poor quality of the harvested Canadian wheat crop. A possible challenge to U.S. market share in 3 – 5 years would be the increasing volume of flour imports that can displace a significant volume of milling wheat imports should its entry continue unabated. According to the local milling industry, the country imported an estimated 30,000 MT of flour last year, more than double the 14,000 MT of flour imports in 2004. These imports, mostly from China, are often misdeclared or undervalued and sold at very cheap prices. The GRP reportedly is not only deprived of import revenues, misdeclared flour imports also violate the Food Fortification Law or the Republic Act No. 8976 (RA 8976).

A slight increase in overall wheat imports is expected in MY06/07 as a result of an expected marginal increase in feed wheat imports. Feed wheat imports are expected as a result of existing high tariffs on corn imports. Feed wheat imports during the period are likely to be dominated by feedwheat from China as Black Sea sources (mainly from Ukraine) have reportedly been damaged by very harsh winter conditions. Milling wheat from the U.S., on the other hand, is expected to continue to dominate food wheat imports, as the Canadian crop this year reportedly is likely to experience the same quality problems of the previous year. Some flour millers have expressed interest in Australian wheat but quality remains uncertain.

The completion of the ongoing construction of a large bulk handling grain facility in the southern portion in the main island of Luzon is expected to facilitate grain trade in the next 3-5 years. Nation Granary, Inc. (NGI) of the Nations Group of Companies (involved in the petroleum business) is currently building a new port facility with the appropriate infrastructure that will be able to handle the loading and unloading requirements, as well as storage needs of Cape-size grain shipments. NGI intends to provide storage capacity to

hold roughly 700,000 MT of grains to make it the largest grain storage facility in the country. Although construction is still ongoing, initial shipments of feedwheat and soybean meal reportedly have already been received early this year. Silos reportedly with storing capacity of 150,000 MT are already completed and operational. The NGI facility is planning to serve not only Philippine grain requirements, but will also act as a regional transshipment point.

## Policy

The Arroyo Administration reportedly intends to undertake a bold P35 billion (\$0.66 billion) pump-priming program that will include the construction of farm-to-market roads and flood mitigating structures, construction of schools and rural street electrification facilities, improvement of the low-priced medicines program, distribution of health insurance cards and relocation of affected families by the rail projects north and south of Luzon as well as the distribution of subsidized rice and noodles. The scope and magnitude of the rice and noodles distribution program, however, is not yet clear. Thus it is difficult to determine whether it will indeed raise consumption levels of both grains. Likewise unknown is where funding will come from to support the program.

As a result of higher world market rice prices, increased freight costs, as well as a directive for the NFA to pay the Department of Finance import duties (50 percent) for rice imports since 2002, the NFA has been incurring significant financial losses. For the past three years, losses by the NFA reportedly will reach P33 billion (\$0.62 billion). According to media reports, the agency had wanted to cut down its losses by increasing its selling price but was instructed to postpone this move by President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo. Some legislators, on the other hand, have even called for the agency's abolition due to the losses it has incurred. Others have called for a rationalization of the agency's charter and organization. A pending bill filed in Congress proposes to separate the NFA's rice procurement (including importation) function from its food security role (including distribution). The NFA losses, as a result of recent and significant importation, have reinforced the GRP's resolve to pursue more aggressively its rice self-sufficiency program.

The new Agriculture Secretary, Mr. Domingo F. Panganiban, has projected that rice self-sufficiency (95 percent) could possibly be attained by 2009. Secretary Panganiban, however, emphasizes the need to provide adequate and timely irrigation, good seeds, and funding support to the rice sector. Mr. Panganiban was a key figure during the years that the Philippines was a net rice exporter in the 1970s and is the first career official to head the DA.

<b>PSD Table</b>						
<b>Country</b>	<b>Philippines</b>					
<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Rice, Milled</b>				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)	
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]
<b>Market Year Begin</b>		07/2004		07/2005		07/2006
Area Harvested	4100	4100	4115	4000	0	4000
Beginning Stocks	4047	4047	4592	4592	0	4592
Milled Production	9445	9445	9500	9500	0	9650
Rough Production	14531	14531	14615	14615	0	14846
MILLING RATE (.9999)	6500	6500	6500	6500	0	6500
TOTAL Imports	1500	1500	1900	1500	0	1750
Jan-Dec Imports	1900	1900	1800	1800	0	1650
Jan-Dec Import U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	14992	14992	15992	15592	0	15992
TOTAL Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jan-Dec Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	10400	10400	10600	11000	0	11200
Ending Stocks	4592	4592	5392	4592	0	4792
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	14992	14992	15992	15592	0	15992

<b>PSD Table</b>						
<b>Country</b>	<b>Philippines</b>					
<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Corn</b>				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)	
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]
<b>Market Year Begin</b>		07/2004		07/2005		07/2006
Area Harvested	2400	2400	2500	2500	0	2500
Beginning Stocks	236	236	293	293	0	243
Production	5050	5050	5500	5250	0	5250
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	157	157	100	100	0	80
Oct-Sep Imports	150	150	100	100	0	80
Oct-Sep Import U.S.	59	59	0	60	0	50
TOTAL SUPPLY	5443	5443	5893	5643	0	5573
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oct-Sep Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Dom. Consumption	3600	3600	3800	3800	0	3750
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	5150	5150	5400	5400	0	5330
Ending Stocks	293	293	493	243	0	243
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	5443	5443	5893	5643	0	5573

<b>PSD Table</b>						
<b>Country</b>	<b>Philippines</b>					
<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Wheat</b>				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)	
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]
<b>Market Year Begin</b>		07/2004		07/2005		07/2006
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	457	457	440	440	0	390
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	2593	2593	2600	2500	0	2570
Jul-Jun Imports	2593	2593	2600	2500	0	2570
Jul-Jun Import U.S.	1751	1751	0	1750	0	1800
TOTAL SUPPLY	3050	3050	3040	2940	0	2960
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	10	10	10	0	0	0
Jul-Jun Exports	10	10	10	0	0	0
Feed Dom. Consumption	550	550	600	530	0	550
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	2600	2600	2650	2550	0	2570
Ending Stocks	440	440	380	390	0	390
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	3050	3050	3040	2940	0	2960